



Armed Forces College of Medicine AFCM



Brain Stem III

Midbrain

Prof. Dr. Eman Habib

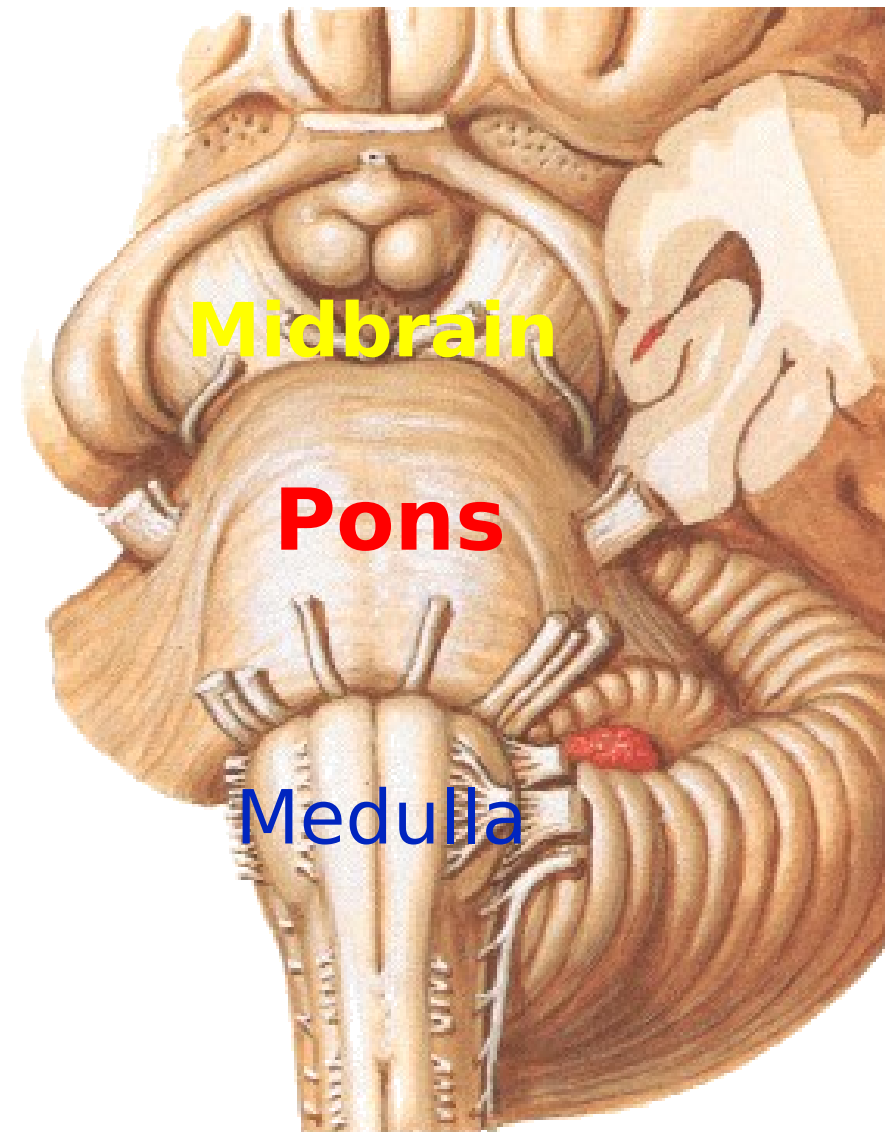
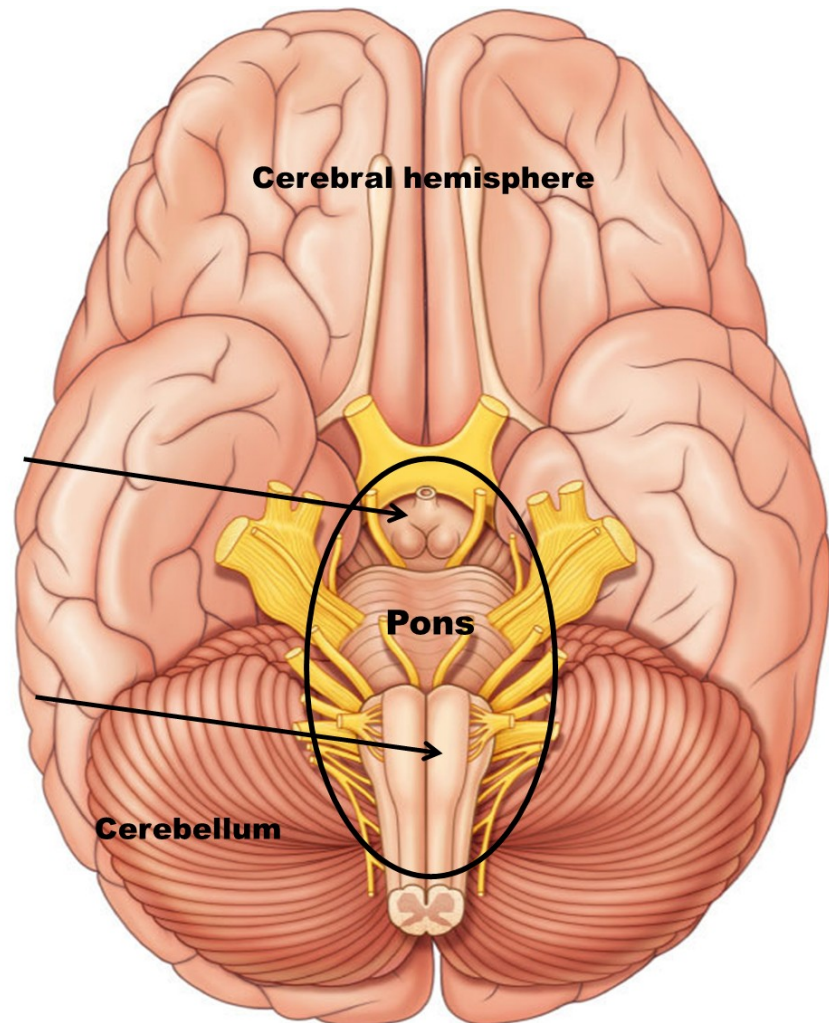
**Ass. Prof. Asmaa Abd
Elmonem**

INTENDED LEARNING OBJECTIVES (ILO)



By the end of this lecture the student will be able to:

- 1. Describe gross morphology of ventral and dorsal aspects of Midbrain**
- 2. Describe superficial attachments of cranial nerves.**
- 3. Locate different nuclei and mention their functions**
- 4. Describe the internal structure and**



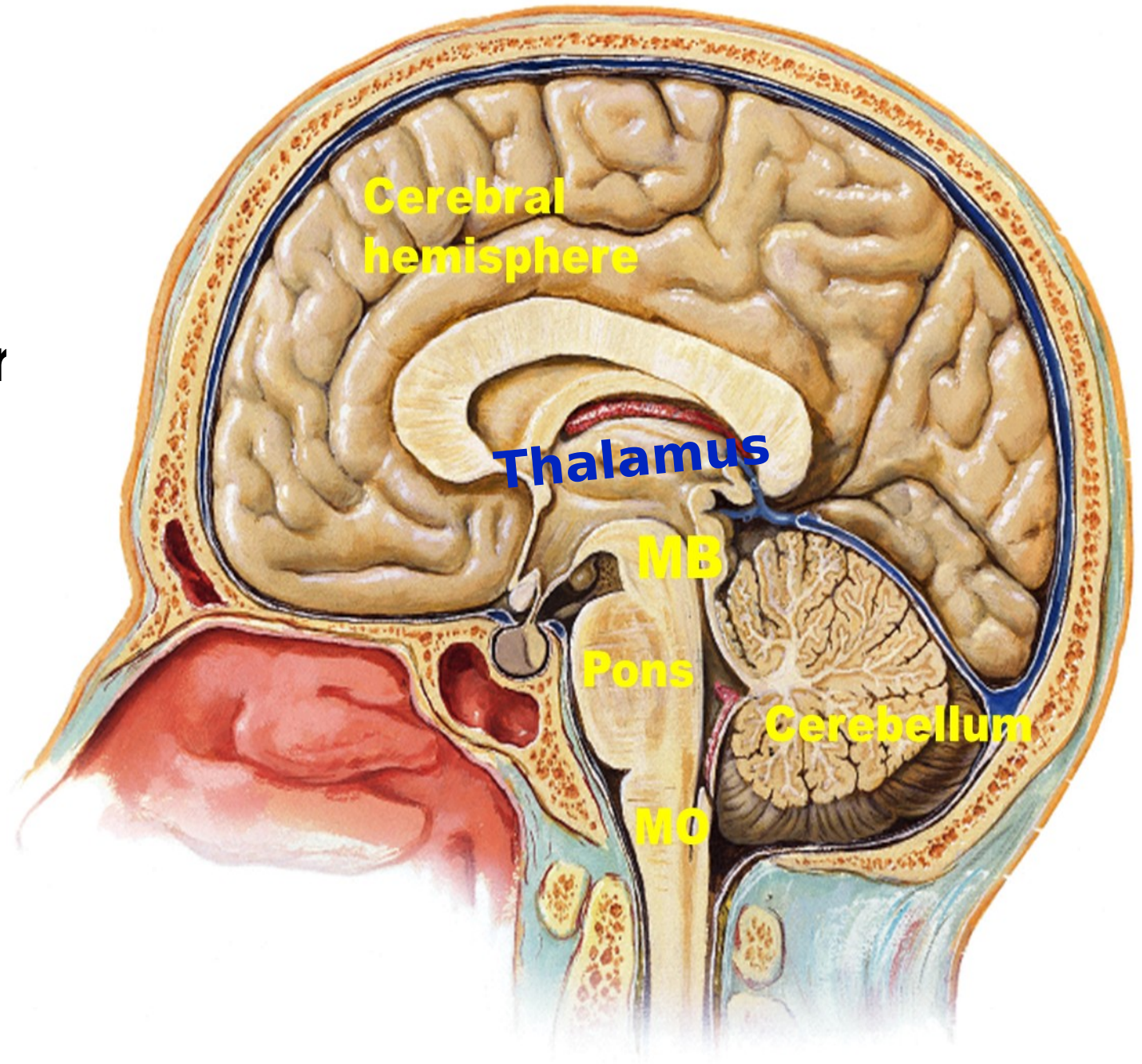
Midbrain

Midbrain

Extension:

Below: the upper border of the pons

Above : thalamus

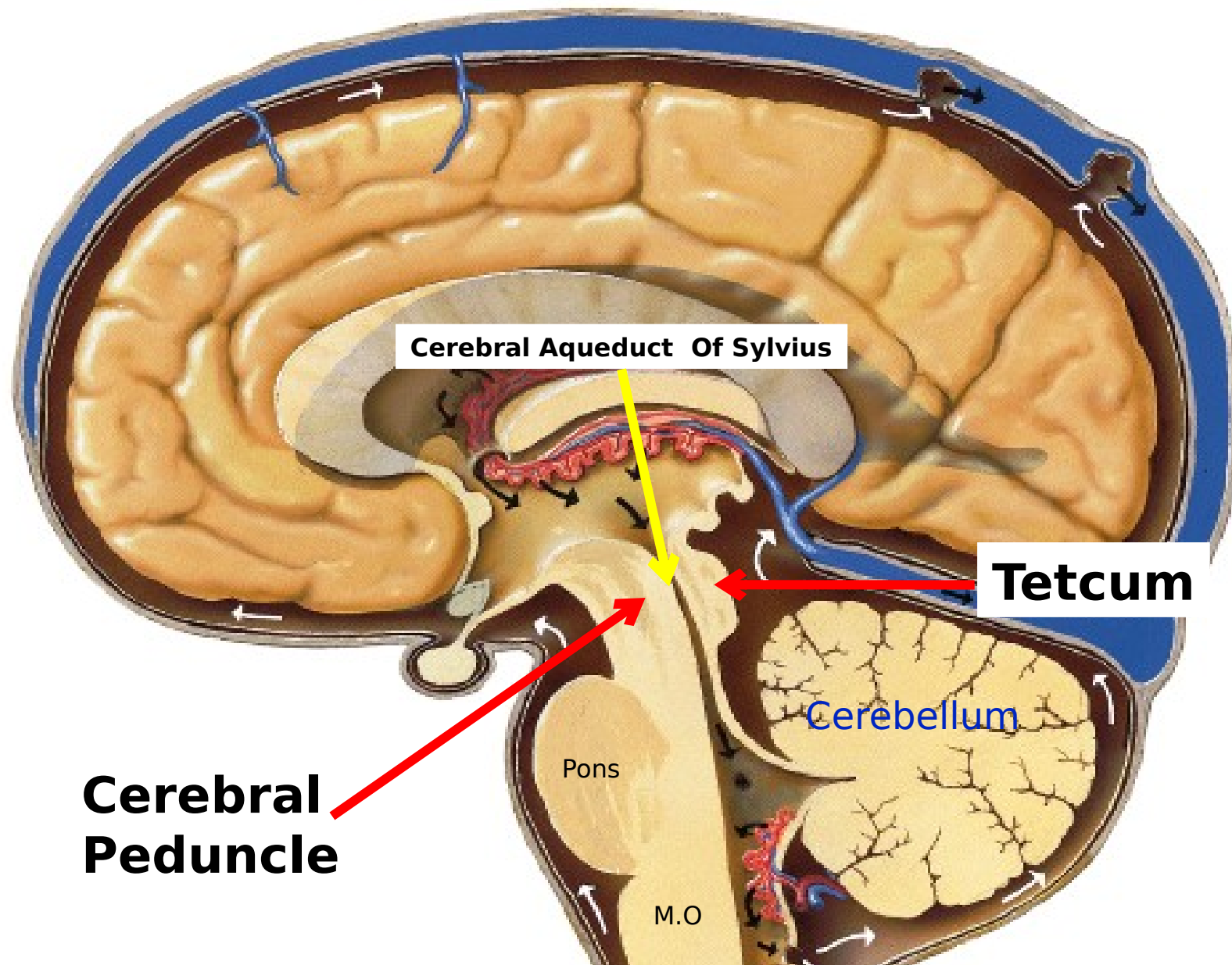


Midbrain

Cavity:
cerebral aqueduct of sylvius.

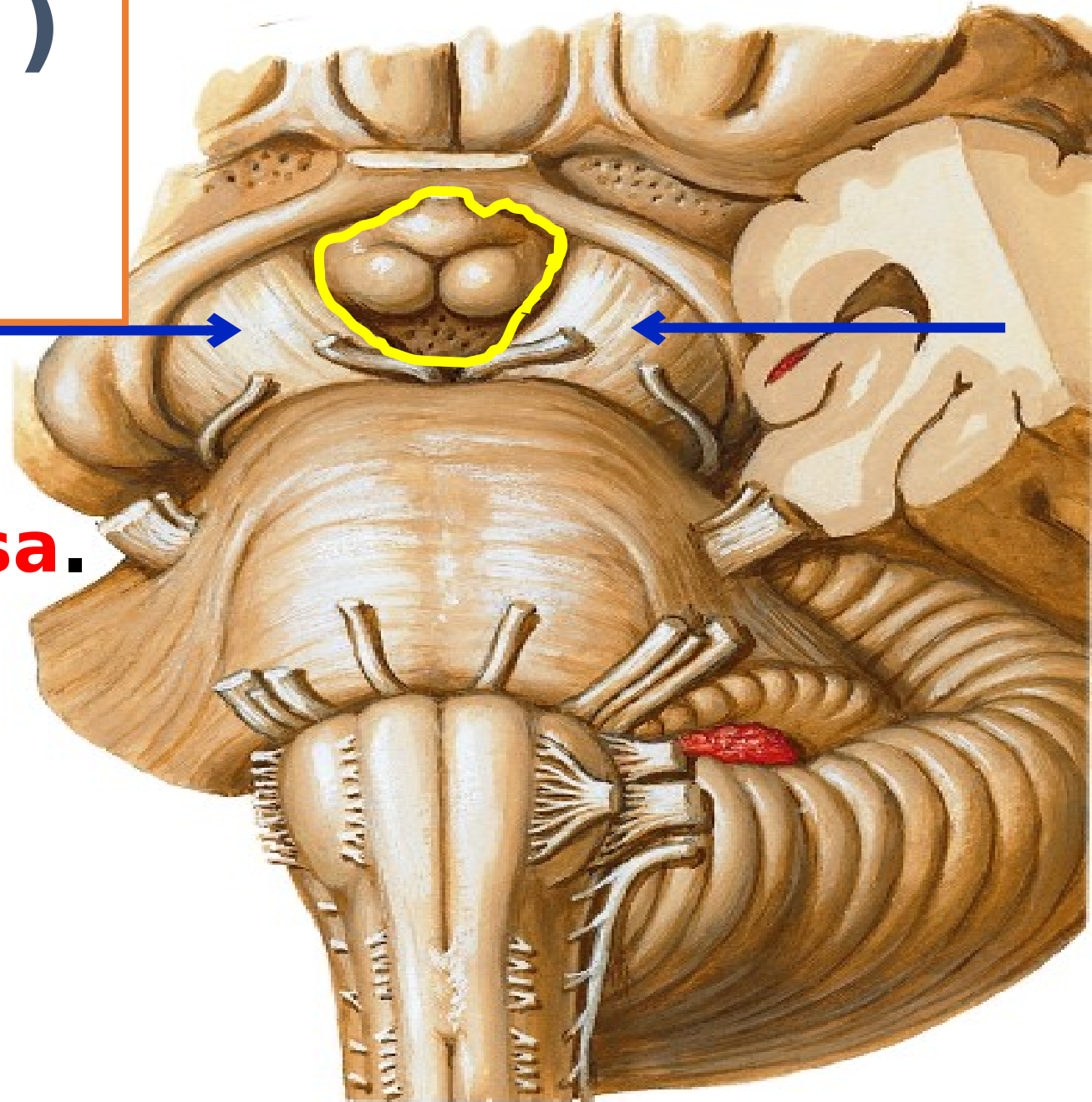
Parts:
it is divided by its
cavity into

- Cerebral Peduncle in front
- Tectum behind.



Ventral (Anterior) surface of Midbrain

peduncles
enclosing **inter-
peduncular fossa.**



Interpeduncular Fossa

is a trapezoid depression between the 2 cerebral p
It does not belong to the midbrain but to the hypo

Boundaries:

1. Anteriorly: Chiasma

2. Laterally:

- Optic Tract
- Cerebral Peduncle.

3. Posteriorly: Pons.

Optic

:Contents

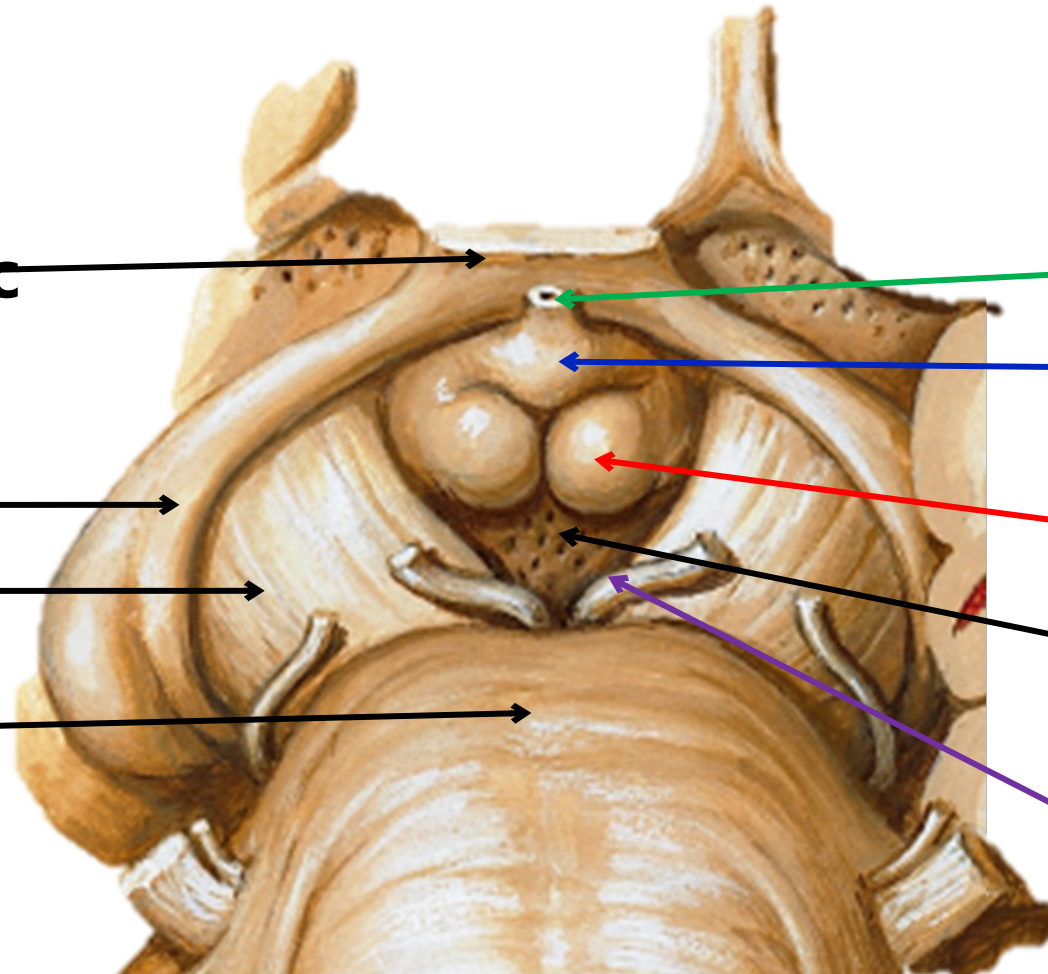
Infundibulum

Tuber cinereum

Mammillary bodies

Posterior perforated substance

Oculomotor nerve



IDBRAIN

Posterior aspect (Tectum)

Two Superior colliculi (SC):

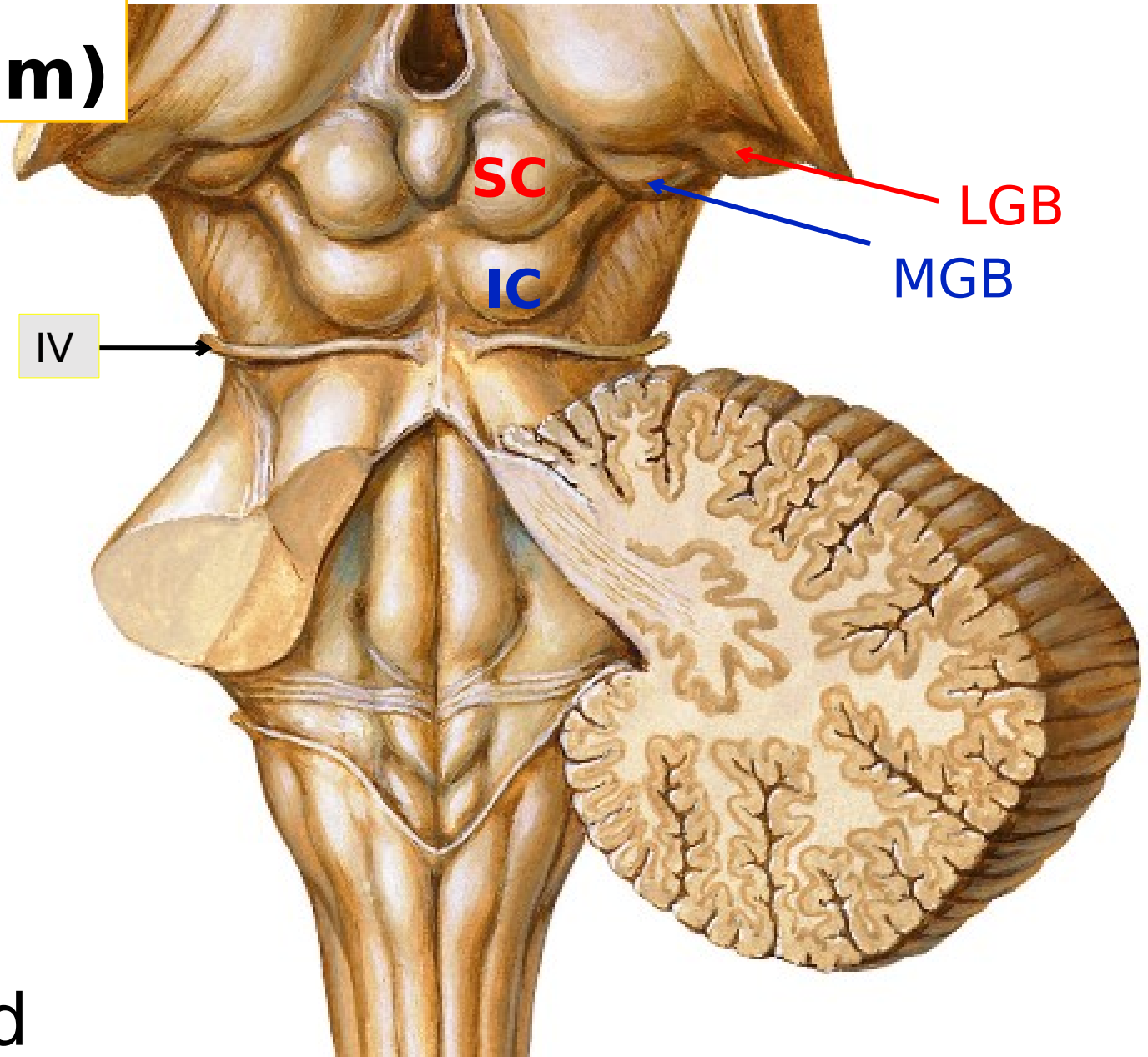
Are visual reflex centers.

Each one is

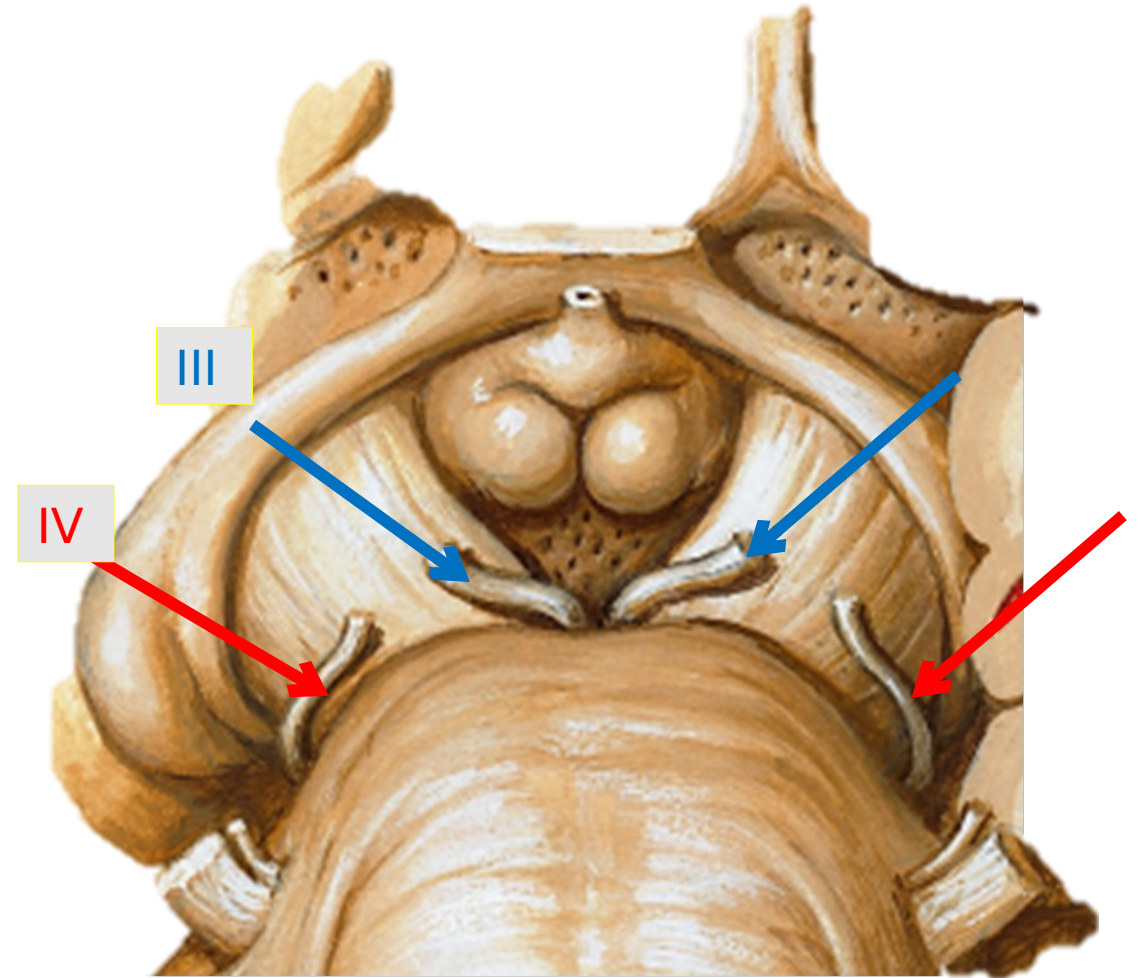
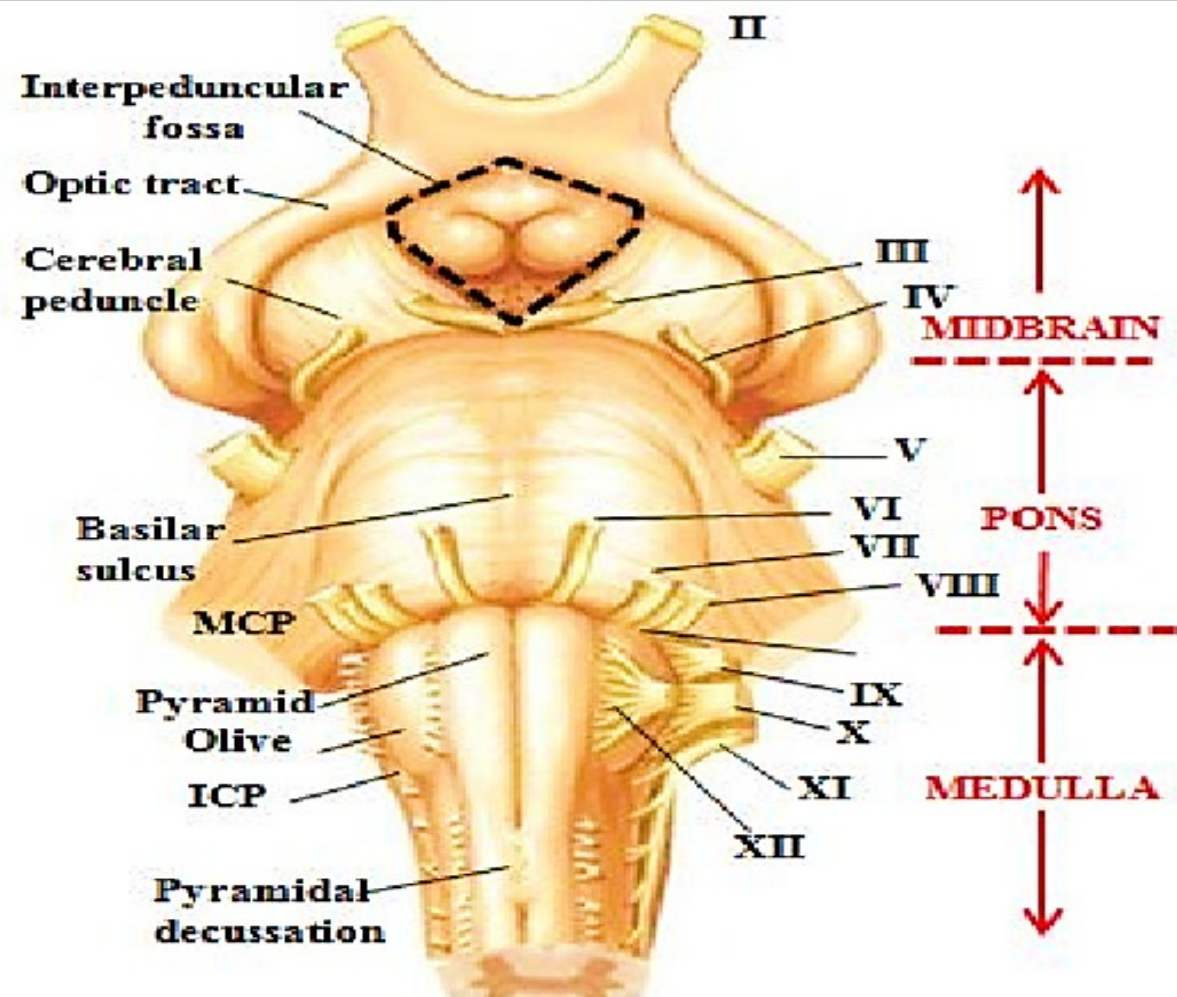
connected to
Two Inferior lateral geniculate body (LGB):

Are auditory reflex centers.

Each one is connected



Superficial attachments of cranial nerves

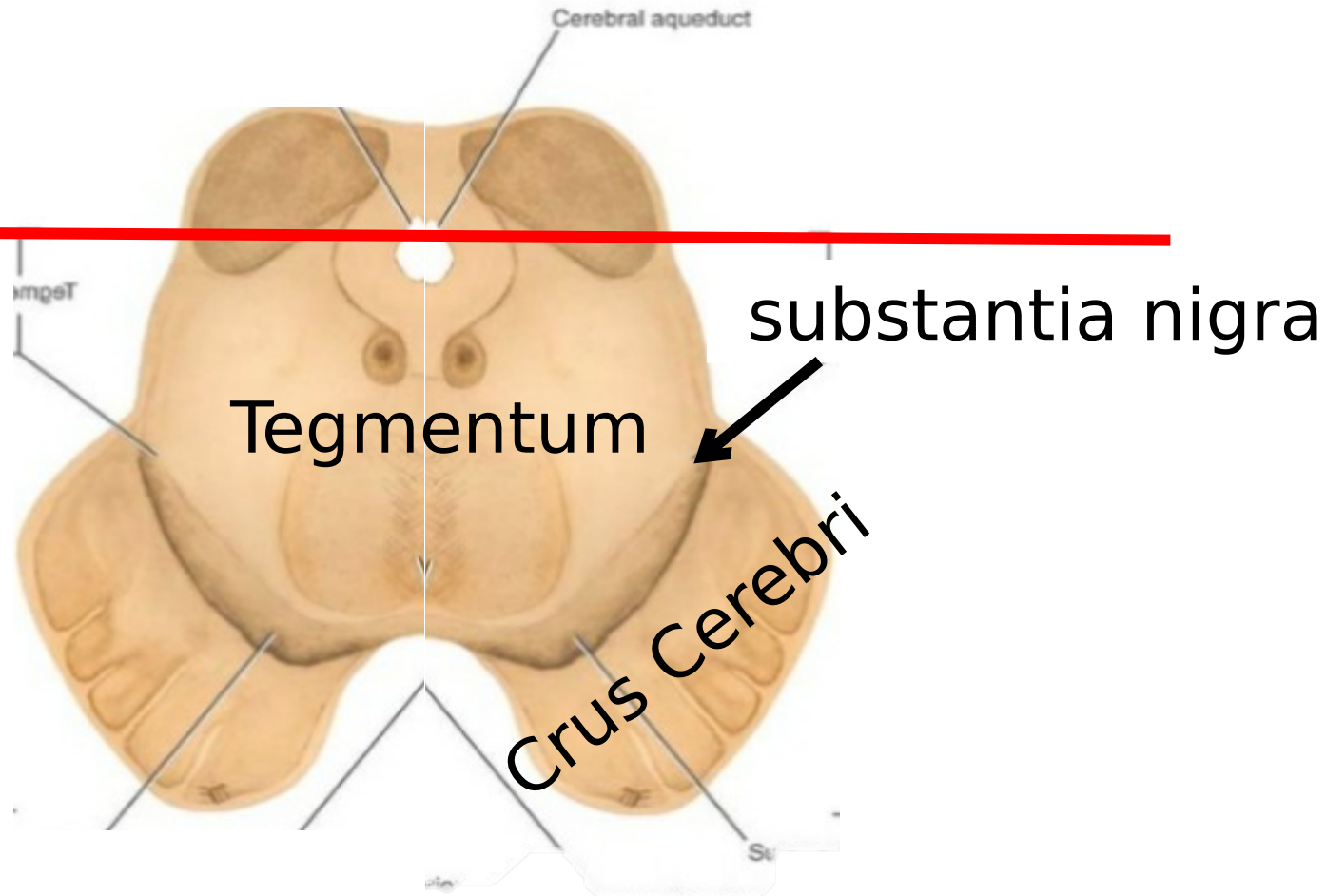


Internal structure of mid

TECTUM

(dorsall

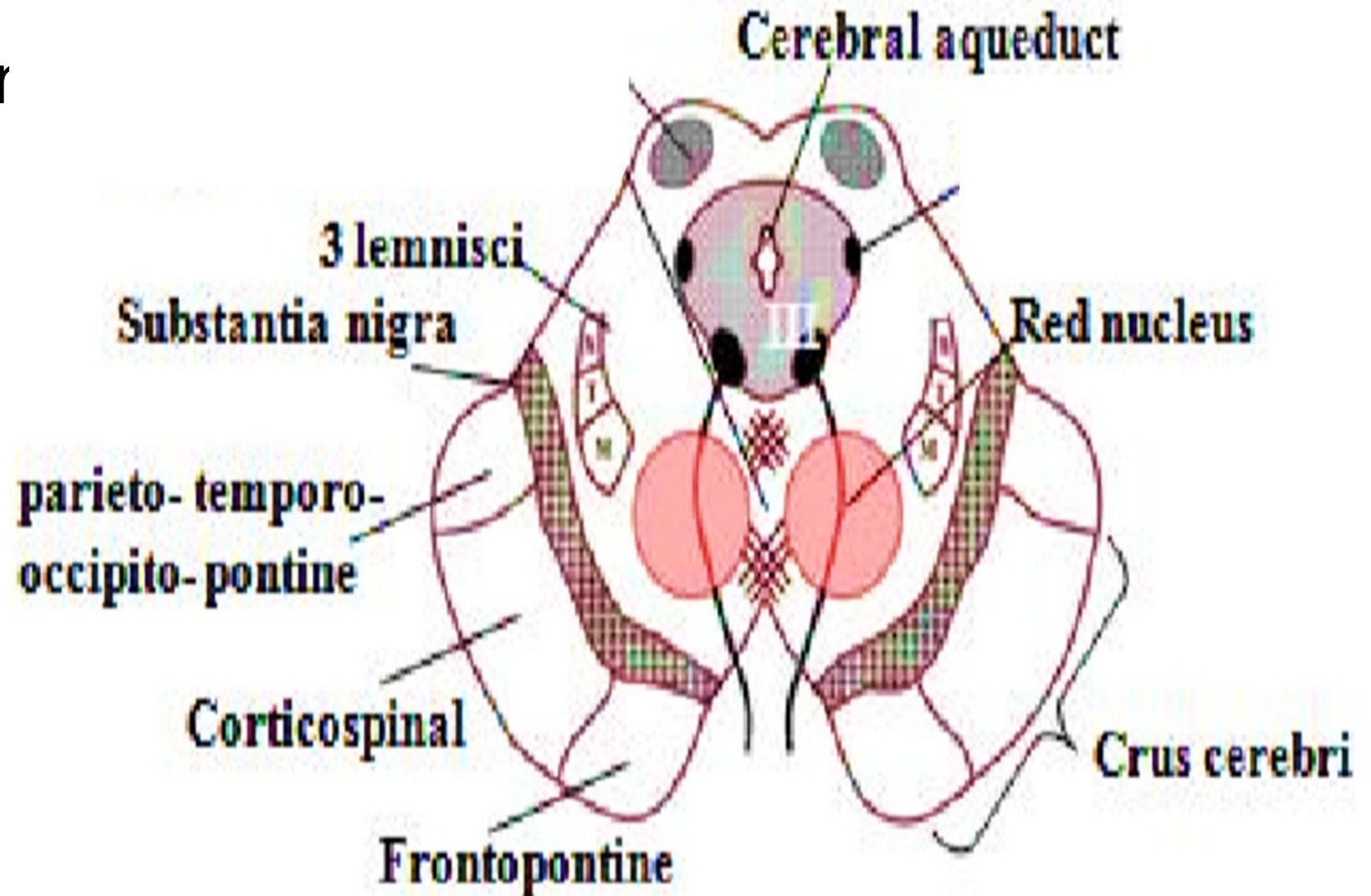
**2 Cerebral
Peduncles**
(ventrally)



Internal structure of midbrain

Crus cerebri:

- Is the most anterior part
- Contains descending fibers
- arranged as follows:
 - medial 1/5: fronto-pontine
 - lateral 1/5: parieto-temporo- & occipito pontine
 - middle 3/5: cortico-

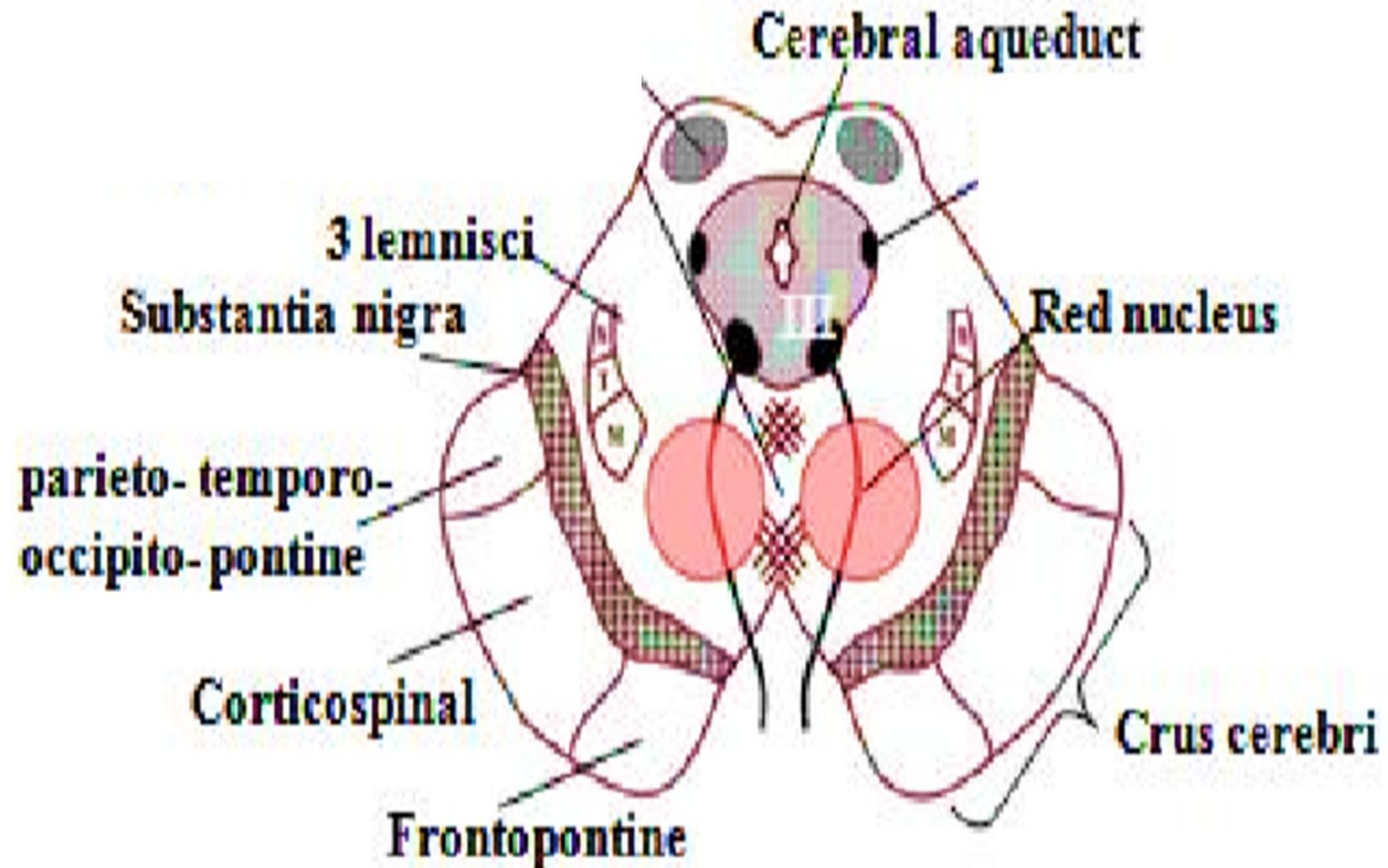


Internal structure of midbrain

2. Substantia nigra:

A pigmented sheet of grey matter between the crus cerebri and tegmentum

- It is formed of neurons containing melanin pigment.
- Their lesion leads to Parkinsonism.



Midbrain levels

upper level

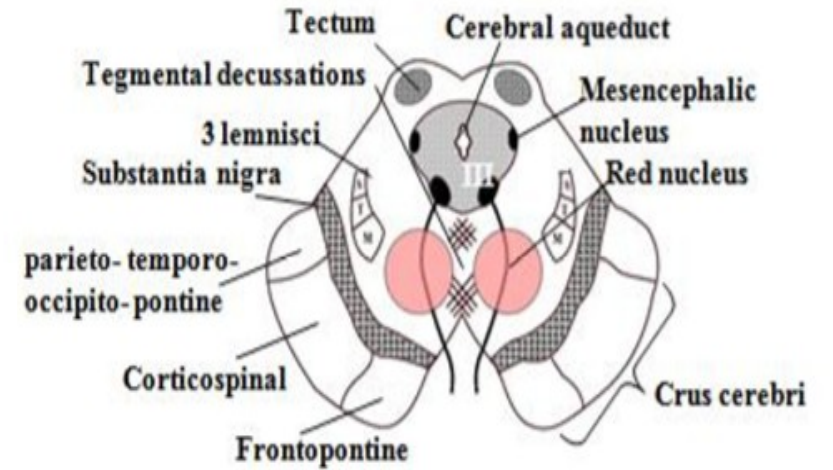
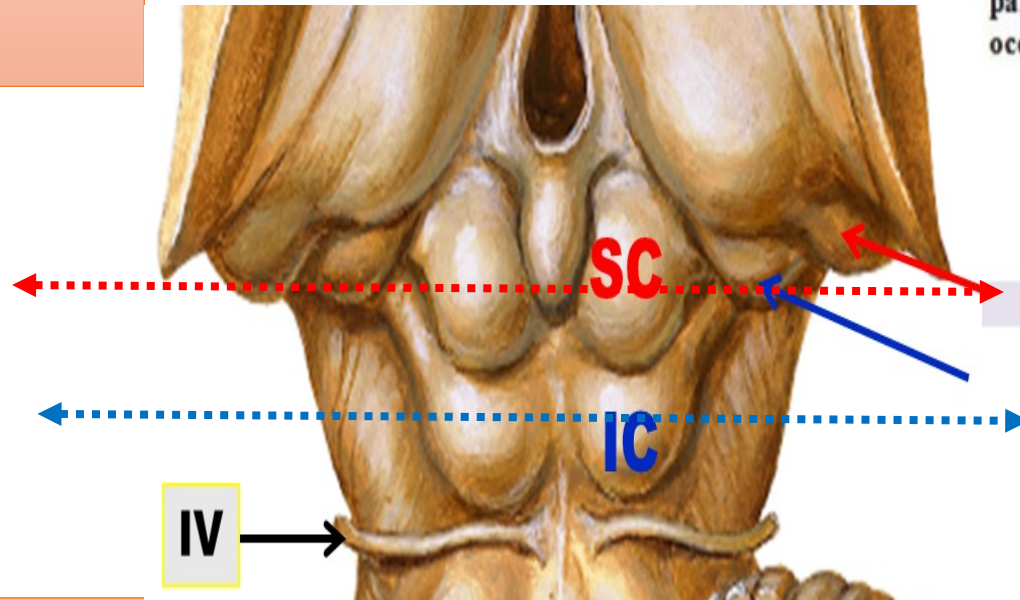


Figure 52: T.S in midbrain at upper level



lower level

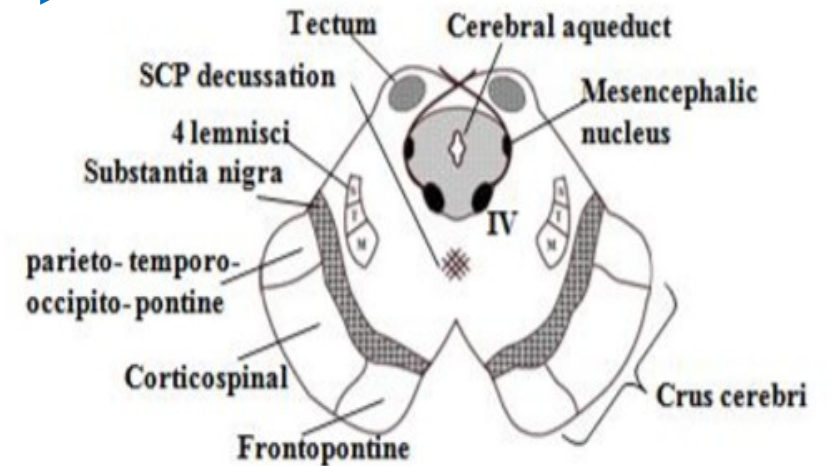


Figure 53: T.S in midbrain at lower level

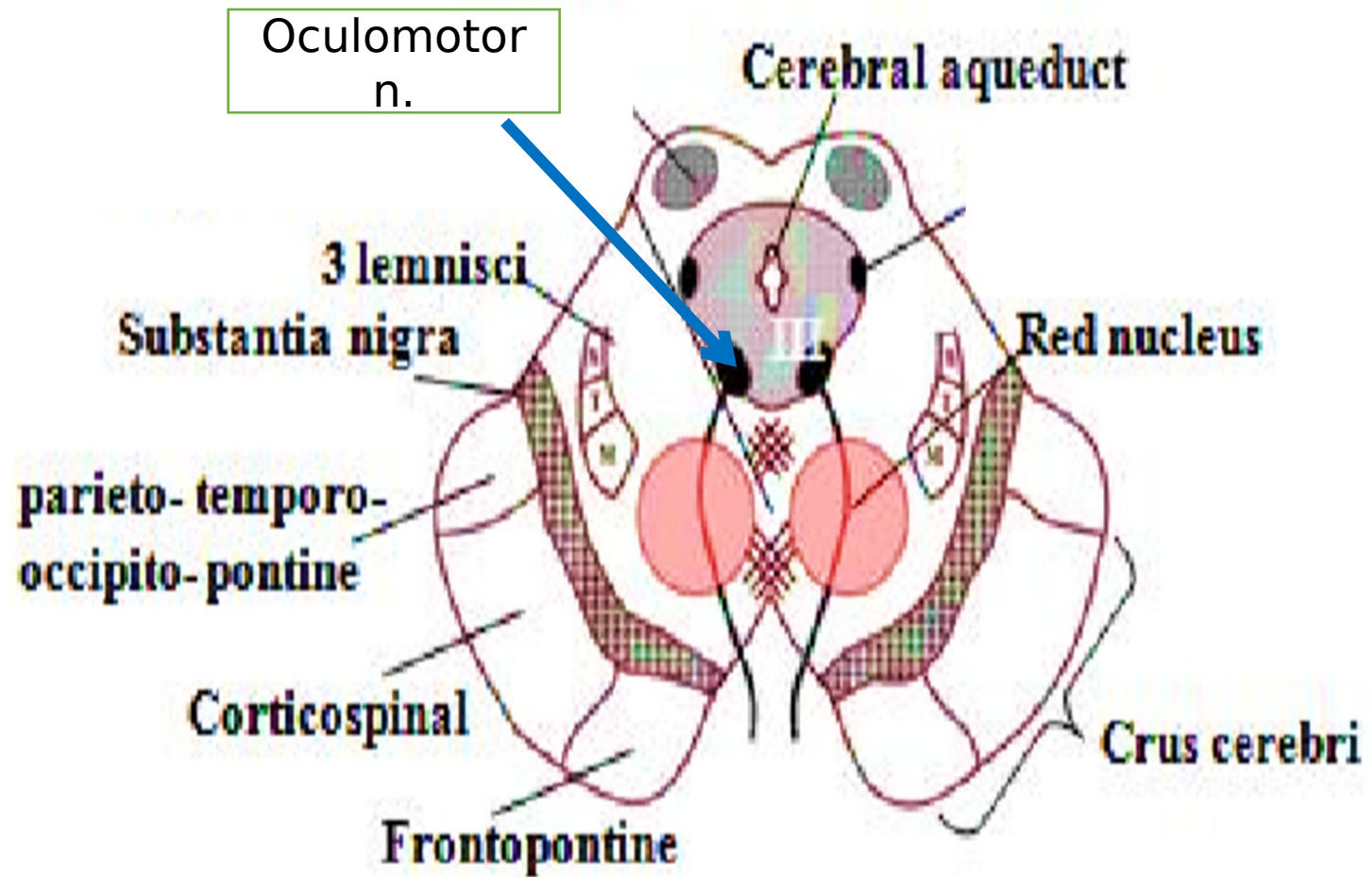
Midbrain at upper level

1- Oculomotor cranial nerve nuclei CR.N. III

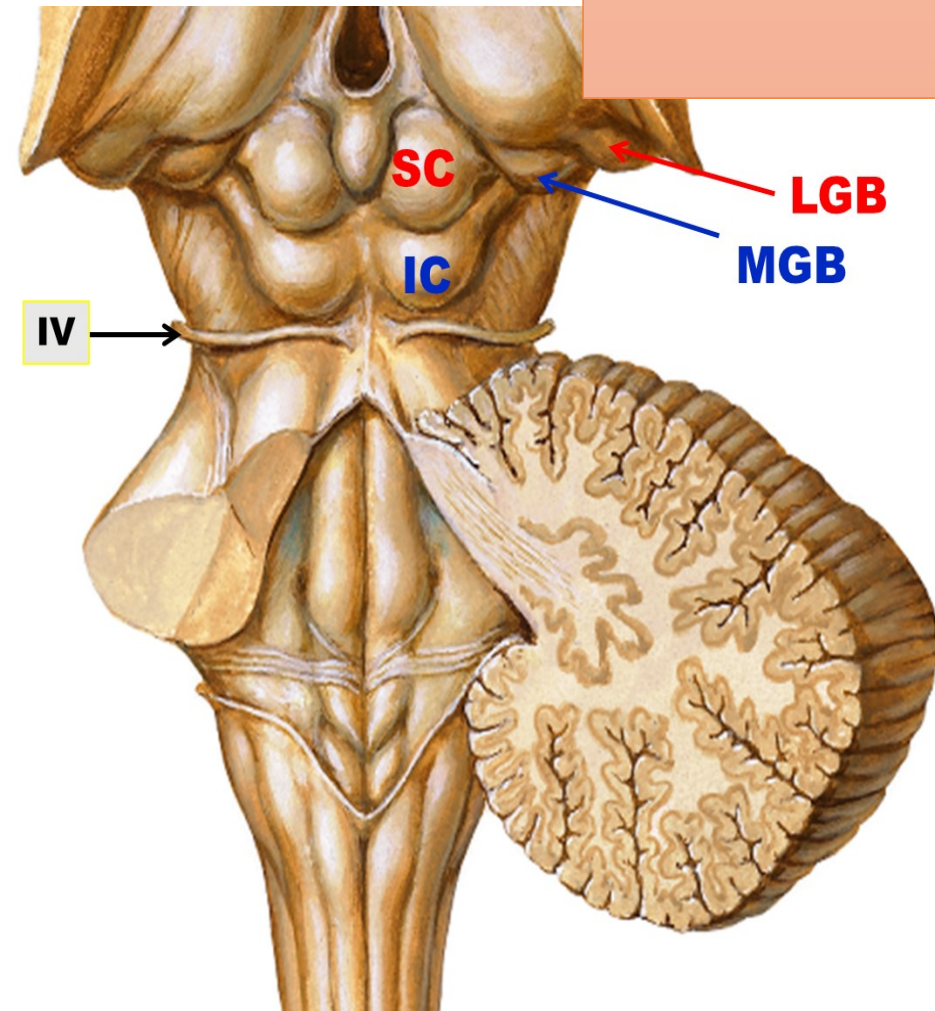
2- Red nucleus

- A large nucleus in the midbrain tegmentum at the level of superior colliculus.
- Appears red due to rich iron content.

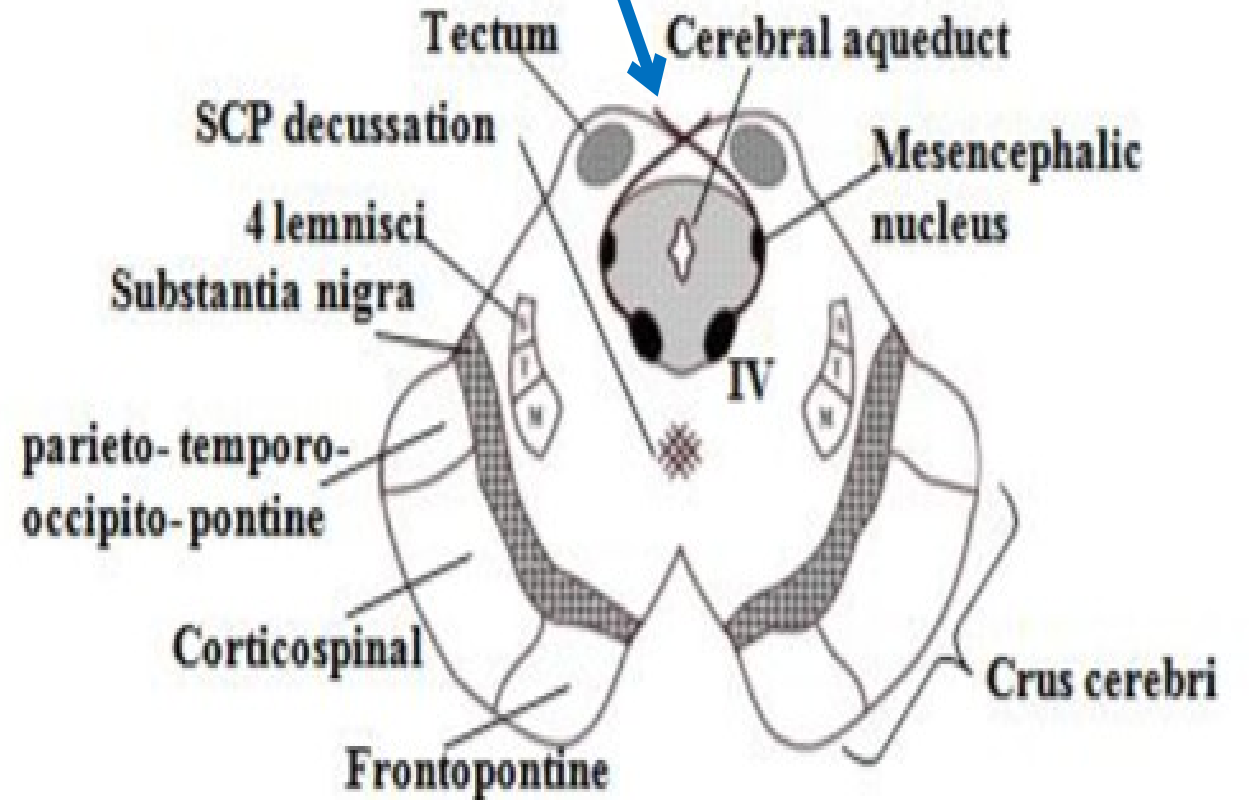
Function:-
facilitation of muscle tone
Motor learning



Midbrain at lower level



**Trochlear n.
IV**

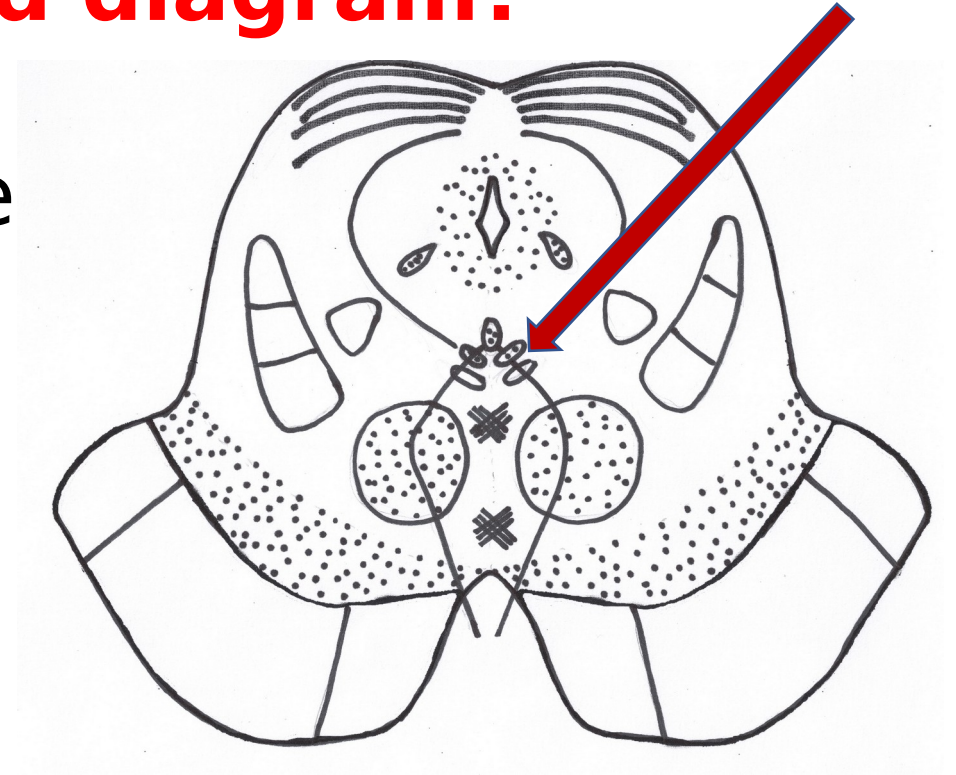


Lecture Quiz



• Which of the following structure is indicated by the arrow in the provided diagram?

1. Mesencephalic nucleus of trigeminal nerve
2. Oculomotor nerve nuclei
3. Red nucleus
4. Superior colliculus nuclei
5. Substantia nigra nuclei



Lecture Quiz



• **Which of the following statement is correct concerning a transverse section through the superior level of midbrain?**

1. Corticospinal fibers pass via lateral third of the crus cerebri.
2. The oculomotor nerve traverses the red nucleus.
3. The trochlear nerve emerges on the interpeduncular fossa.
4. The superior colliculi present in the tegmentum of midbrain.
5. The central gray matter encircles the red nuclei